UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/127
S/25522
5 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Item 79 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 4 April 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the statement by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, of 4 April 1993, on the session of the Assembly of the République serbe at Bileca (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 79 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/48/50.

ANNEX

Statement of 4 April 1993 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the session of the Assembly of the République serbe at Bileca

At its meeting held on 4 April 1993, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considered the results of the session of the Assembly of the République serbe at Bileca, reactions on the adopted Declaration and the ever more frequent threats to tighten the existing and to impose new sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Government considers that the debate and the Declaration adopted at Bileca have confirmed that the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina are determined to continue the peace process and that they are vitally interested in an early solution of contentious issues related to maps and in reaching a comprehensive, just and lasting political settlement of the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Government recalls that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has sought to bring about a peaceful solution of the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina ever since its beginning, on the basis of respect for legitimate interests of all three peoples and their consensus on the form of their life together. In that context, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has supported the Vance-Owen Plan as a useful basis for further negotiations aimed at achieving a consensus on the offered maps.

Proceeding from this, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia acted constructively at the Geneva and New York negotiations and, within the limits of its capabilities, influenced the Bosnian Serbs to render maximum cooperation.

According absolute priority to immediate and unconditional cessation of the military conflict, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia brokered successfully the conclusion of the last agreement on cease-fire in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the only such agreement which is still holding despite sporadic violations by the Muslim and Croat sides.

Assessing as the most important that the present cease-fire be maintained at any cost, which is of vital importance for a successful continuation of the peace process, the Government supports the proposal that a meeting of all three warring parties in the civil war be held in Sarajevo and that the meeting be attended, in an observer capacity, by the Chiefs of the General Staffs of the Army of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia. The Government is convinced that the remaining contentious issues related to the proposed maps can be solved and that they should not put in jeopardy the peace process. To this effect, the Government accepts the appeal of the Assembly at Bileca to the international community to help organize bilateral meetings between warring parties and offers its hospitality and good offices for early direct negotiations between Bosnian Serbs and Bosnian Muslims, that is, between Bosnian Serbs and Bosnian Croats.

The Government calls on the Presidents of the United States of America and the Russian Federation, as well as on the other highest representatives of the

Group of Seven, not to bow to pressure aimed at escalating the crisis and to adopt a position at the Summit at Vancouver in favour of the continuation of peace efforts and negotiations. In doing so, the international community may count on the genuine and wholehearted support and cooperation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Proceeding from the fact that, at the Geneva and New York negotiations, as well as on other occasions, the international community has explicitly recognized the fact that a civil and inter-ethnic war is being fought in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia resolutely condemns the intentions to tighten the existing and impose new sanctions and requests that the existing sanctions, imposed one-sidedly and unfairly against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, be lifted immediately.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25523
5 April 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 2 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the talking points delivered to the representatives of four of the permanent members of the Security Council, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, on 2 April 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Talking points

1. Iraq considers the presentation of the paper containing the talking points on 26 March 1993 by the representatives of the four Powers to be unjustified in present circumstances.

2. Iraq has demonstrated on numerous occasions, notably at two formal meetings of the Security Council held in March 1992 and November 1992, the extent to which the resolutions of the Security Council have been implemented. By any objective and impartial evaluation, the great extent and substantive character of such implementation, particularly with respect to resolution 687 (1991), require that the iniquitous embargo long maintained against the Iraqi people should be lifted and the other unjust measures and the tendentious political and propaganda campaign against Iraq be brought to an end. This has not yet happened for political reasons that have no connection with the provisions of those resolutions or with the aims of the United Nations.

3. The statement made in the talking points to the effect that Iraq remains in breach of the full scope of the Security Council resolutions is a tendentious inference that bears no relation to the true state of affairs and uses generalities in order to mislead. Iraq has requested repeatedly that an objective appraisal be made, in accordance with proper professional, technical and legal criteria and without regard for tendentious political positions, of its implementation of the Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 687 (1991). But this impartial and responsible request has not been heeded. Iraq requests that such an appraisal be undertaken without delay by a delegation appointed by Iraq and a delegation appointed by the four Powers in question, with the participation of China, so that a correct assessment can be made of the matter and the results presented to the Security Council. At the same time, it calls attention to the need for the five permanent members of the Council, in particular, and for the Security Council itself to honour the commitment made to Iraq under the provisions of paragraphs 21 and 22 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

4. The talking points include the statement that the "Coalition" has taken certain steps to monitor and supervise the implementation of the resolutions. We do not understand this statement. What resolutions are meant? What competence do the States that call themselves the "Coalition" have to monitor and supervise the implementation of United Nations resolutions in the framework of the mechanisms and responsibilities set forth in the Charter of the United Nations?

5. The reference made in the talking points to "provocations" is unfounded. The talk of certain military actions that Iraq is planning to take has come up repeatedly in the past two years. It is groundless, and it is being used as a pretext to perpetuate the climate of hostility towards Iraq and justify the maintenance of the unjust embargo against it.

6. Iraq does not understand the purpose of the paper concerning the weekly military meetings at Fayidah. On 19 January 1993, Iraq announced a unilateral

cease-fire initiative. In any case, Iraq cannot accept any formula which might be open to the interpretation that it agrees to the air exclusion zones imposed north of the 36th parallel and south of the 32nd parallel. This measure is unlawful, it was not adopted on the basis of any United Nations resolution, and its aim is of a political nature, namely to interfere in Iraq's internal affairs, to undermine the situation in the country and to dismember it on an ethnic and confessional basis. However, in order to avoid any friction or misunderstanding, Iraq is not opposed to an exchange of views with the States concerned on the iniquitous decision to impose aerial exclusion zones, and we consider that this should be done through diplomatic channels in New York.

7. Iraq will remain committed to the defence of its sovereignty and independence. It calls upon the four Powers concerned to respect that fact in keeping with their responsibilities as permanent members of the Security Council, as they are required to do by the Charter of the United Nations.

8. In order to establish the facts, it must be said that the three countries that imposed the aerial exclusion zones in northern and southern Iraq by unilateral decision and that have used armed force to maintain them, as they did in January 1992, have impeded Iraq's ability to defend its sovereignty against acts of aggression by the Iranian air force, as was the case with the Iranian air raids against Iraq on 5 April 1992 and 13 March 1993. These countries stood by and watched such aggression take place.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25524
5 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Reports have been coming from the Azerbaijani Republic regarding a large-scale offensive initiated by Armenian armed forces in the Azerbaijani district of Kelbedjar. As a result of this new Armenian aggression 60,000 people have been encircled and 28 Azerbaijani villages have been occupied. There have been many deaths and thousands of Azerbaijanis are fleeing their homes.

As you are aware, the Government of Turkey has been actively engaged in securing a peaceful solution to the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. This latest Armenian aggression is a serious blow to these efforts and constitutes a provocation which will have grave consequences to peace and security in a very sensitive region contiguous to Turkey.

In the light of these alarming developments, my Government is requesting the Security Council to urgently consider this situation with a view to stopping the aggression against Azerbaijan and securing the immediate evacuation of all Azeri territories occupied by Armenian forces.

I will appreciate if this letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25525
5 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the text, as received by fax, of an Appeal of the Melli Mejlis (Parliament) of the Azerbaijani Republic on 1 April 1993, concerning the ongoing aggression of the army of the Republic of Armenia into the Kelbajar region of the Azerbaijani Republic.

I would be grateful if you could circulate this appeal as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Russian]

To the parliaments of the countries of the world, the European Parliament, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and the United Nations

Appeal from the Melli Mejlis (Parliament) of the Azerbaijani Republic

In recent days, Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan, which was undertaken by the Armenian occupiers with a view to dismembering the territory of our sovereign State, Azerbaijan, has assumed an even broader scale. The armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, using armoured vehicles, have shelled the centre and surrounding villages of the Kelbajar district of Azerbaijan and have occupied 12 villages. There have been a number of deaths among the civilian population. The Armenian side is once again thirsting for blood with a view to creating yet another tragedy like that of Khojaly - genocide. At the present time, in Kelbajar and on the southern frontiers of that district, adjacent to Lachin, bloody battles are taking place. Despite the efforts of authoritative international organizations, the world community and peace-loving forces, Armenia is not only not ceasing its aggression, but, on the contrary, is committing terrible excesses, demolishing houses, schools and kindergartens and destroying the civilian population in order to wage war on an even broader scale. The continuation of the war with particular brutality once again shows that the conflict is spreading because of the lack of restraint of the aggressor. The leaders of Armenia are paying no heed to any authoritative international organizations, headed by the United Nations, or to any international legal instruments.

The Armenians are not ceasing their aggressive policy, despite the fact that the leaders of the Azerbaijani Republic have repeatedly declared to the whole world that they are ready to settle by peaceful means the predatory war being waged against Azerbaijan, which is now in its fifth year.

In appealing to the parliaments of the countries of the world, the Melli Mejlis of the Azerbaijani Republic wishes to inform them that the war being waged by Armenia against Azerbaijan has already entered a new phase - the phase of blatant occupation - and suggests that they should make their attitude towards the aggressor known.

The Melli Mejlis of the Azerbaijani Republic strongly urges the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to take effective measures to put a stop to the predatory war being waged by Armenia against Azerbaijan and immediately, in accordance with the rules of international law, to adopt sanctions against the Armenian aggression.

Baku, 1 April 1993

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25526
5 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic.

In this document the Foreign Ministry states the ongoing large-scale aggression conducted by the Republic of Armenia against Azerbaijan, and considers that the Republic of Armenia, a State Member of the United Nations and of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), must be held accountable for the violation of international law.

It is time to qualify the Republic of Armenia as an aggressor and to apply sanctions against the Republic of Armenia.

I would be grateful to you for the circulation of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Russian]

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE AZERBAIJANI REPUBLIC

Shamelessly taking refuge behind a screen of lying propaganda about the disastrous situation and using genuine humanitarian aid sincerely provided by other States for its annexationist aims, the Republic of Armenia, cynically flouting the generally accepted rules of civilized conduct for States, is continuing its barbarous aggression against Azerbaijan.

Starting on 27 March 1993, the armed forces of Armenia mounted a large-scale attack on the western and south-western sections of the State frontier of the Azerbaijani Republic. The attack is being carried out with the support of armoured vehicles and using heavy artillery and military aircraft to shell and bomb populated settlements in the Kelbajar district of Azerbaijan.

As a result of the latest attack, more than 1,000 square kilometres of Azerbaijani territory have been occupied and on 3 April 1993 the district centre of Kelbajar in Azerbaijan was captured. There has been considerable destruction in the territory of the district and there have been many casualties among the civilian population. The threat of complete physical annihilation hangs over 15,000 civilian inhabitants who have been surrounded.

Military personnel belonging to the Seventh Russian Army stationed in Armenia are participating in the military actions undertaken by Armenian units and this casts some doubt on the desire of the Russian Federation to assist in finding a political settlement to the conflict within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

The position of the leading States of the world community, which are refraining from interfering in the conflict, continues to create an impression among the people of Azerbaijan that a "double standard" is being applied in respect of the participants in the conflict and a desire to see the aggressor and its victim treated on an equal basis. The policy of the "equal responsibility" of the parties reinforces a feeling of impunity and encourages the Republic of Armenia to commit further acts and capture more territory.

The Azerbaijani Republic believes that the time has come to call to account the Republic of Armenia, a State Member of the United Nations, CSCE and other international organizations, which is constantly challenging the world community, and to raise the question of recognizing the Republic of Armenia as an aggressor and applying the appropriate sanctions provided for in the Charter of the United Nations.

Baku, 4 April 1993

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25527
5 April 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 5 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that, having virtually completed their occupation of the highland part of Karabakh and the Kelbajar and Lachin districts of Azerbaijan, Armenian armed forces are extending their aggression to the north-west and south of Nagorny Karabakh.

According to available reports, in recent days there has been a considerable build-up of military units and matériel in the Krasnoselsk district of Armenia. All the evidence points to the preparation of a new violation of the State frontier in the north-west of Azerbaijan in the direction of Gianja, which, with a population of 300,000, is the second largest city of Azerbaijan. The districts of Kedabek, Khanlar, Geranboy and Shamkhor situated in this area now also face the threat of invasion.

At the same time, the Armenian offensive to the south-east of Nagorny Karabakh - towards the district centre Fizuli - is being expanded. The town and its surrounding villages are being subjected to an uninterrupted and intense rocket artillery bombardment from districts of Nagorny Karabakh occupied by Armenian armed forces. According to the latest information, there is fierce fighting 5 kilometres from the town.

This is clear evidence of the territorial expansion of the Republic of Armenia, which is threatening the very survival of the Azerbaijani State.

In this connection, I wish to request you, on behalf of my Government, to use all the means at your disposal to avert further aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic, and to prevent the further killing of civilians, old people, women and children.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

93-19658 (E) 050493 050493

050493

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25528
5 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 5 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED RESPECTIVELY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you a facsimile letter from His Excellency Dr. Abulfaz Elchibey, President of the Azerbaijani Republic, dated 3 April 1993. In this letter the President states the ongoing large-scale aggression conducted by the Republic of Armenia against Azerbaijan, and requests:

- To provide humanitarian assistance by the appropriate bodies of the United Nations aimed at the rescue of civilians in the Kelbajar region of Azerbaijan;

- To have the open aggression conducted by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic condemned by the President of the Security Council;

- To urgently dispatch a fact-finding mission to the zone of military action;

- To have the ongoing Armenian aggression against the Azerbaijani Republic, aimed at tearing away the internationally recognized territories of Azerbaijan, discussed at the meeting of the Security Council.

I would be grateful if you could have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Identical letters dated 3 April 1993 from the President of Azerbaijan addressed respectively to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The Republic of Armenia, flouting all moral standards, the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and the international rules of law, has perpetrated another flagrant act of barefaced aggression against the sovereign Azerbaijani Republic, the territory of which is internationally recognized. On 27 March, using aircraft, tanks and heavy equipment, the Republic of Armenia, yet again, violated our State frontier and attacked the Kelbajar district of Azerbaijan. This attack was supported by an Armenian expeditionary force from the already occupied Azerbaijani territory in Upper Karabakh. As a result, the district, with its 60,000 inhabitants, has been surrounded and cut off from the outside world. The civilian population is being bombed and shelled when attempting to escape from the surrounded area. There have already been a large number of killed and wounded.

In this connection, I request that:

- Active measures be taken by your Organization to provide the humanitarian assistance necessary to save the innocent civilian inhabitants of the Kelbajar district of Azerbaijan;

- The barefaced aggression by the Republic of Armenia against Azerbaijan be condemned by the President of the Security Council;

- A fact-finding mission be dispatched urgently to the zone of military action;

- The Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan, aimed at the seizure of internationally recognized territories of the Azerbaijani Republic, be discussed at a meeting of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abulfaz Elchibey

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25529
5 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Despite Your Excellency's statement on 3 April 1993, on behalf of the Security Council, demanding that the Serb aggressors strictly comply with all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, Serbian and Montenegrin aggressors and their proxies in Bosnia and Herzegovina have continued their aggression in the region of Srebrenica.

During the night of 4 April 1993, a convoy of armoured vehicles entered Zeleni Jadar, Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, from the territory of the Republic of Serbia. Since the morning of 4 April 1993, aggressor forces have been carrying out ground attacks on the Zeleni-Podravanje-Milici front. The ground offensive has been supported by heavy artillery shelling from Gunjaka. On the eastern front of Srebrenica, heavy shelling continues from all sides: from Skandorovica and Brozano; from Koprivas mountain and Derventa; and from Bratunac.

May I request your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

93-19710 (E) 050493

050493